

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Texas

Profile of Drug Indicators

July 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Texas

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

- Population: 21,779,893 (July 2002 estimate); 20,851,820 (2000 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 52.4% white; 11.3% black/African America; 0.3% American Indian/Alaska Native; 2.7% Asian; 0.1% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.1% some other race; 1.1% two or more races; 32.0% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)

Politics

- Governor: Rick Perry²
- Lt. Governor: David Dewhurst³
- Attorney General: Greg Abbott⁴
- Secretary of State: Gwyn Shea⁵
- U.S. Senate: Kay Hutchison (R), John Cronyn (R)⁶
- U.S. Representatives: Max Sandlin (D), Jim Turner (D), Sam Johnson (R), Ralph Hall (D), Jeb Hensarling (R), Joe Barton (R), John Culberson (R), Kevin Brady (R), Nicholas Lampson (D), Lloyd Doggett (D), Chet Edwards (D), Kay Granger (R), William “Mac” Thornberry (R), Ron Paul (R), Ruben Hinojosa (D), Silvestre Reyes (D), Charles Stenholm (D), Sheila Jackson Lee (D), Randy Neugebauer (R), Charles Gonzales (D), Lamar Smith (R), Tom DeLay (R), Henry Bonilla (R), Martin Frost (D), Solomon Ortiz (D), Ciro Rodriguez (D), Gene Green (D), Eddie Bernice Johnson (D), Chris Bell (D), John Carter (R), Michael Burgess (R), Pete Sessions (R)⁷

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program⁸
There are currently four HIDTA sites located in the State of Texas, including: North Texas; Southwest Border/West Texas Partnership; Southwest Border/South Texas Partnership; and Houston.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Texas:⁹
 - FY 2002:
 - \$100,000 to Serving Children and Adolescents in Need, Webb County Community Coalition, Laredo
 - FY 2001:
 - \$98,912 to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Deep East Texas, Lufkin
 - \$99,997 to Central City Comprehensive Center, Houston
 - \$100,000 to Sister Communities Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Tyler
 - \$30,810 to The Lord’s Pantry, Buffalo
 - FY 2000:
 - \$100,000 to Girl Scouts of Tejas Council, Inc., Dallas
 - \$100,000 to The Council on Alcohol and Drugs, Houston

- \$99,635 to Angelina Chamber Foundation, Inc., Lufkin
- FY 1999:
 - \$96,738 to Canutillo Independent School District, Canutillo
 - \$99,998 to Hitchcock Independent School District, Hitchcock
 - \$97,550 to North Forest Independent School District, Houston
 - \$100,000 to West Texas Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, El Paso
- FY 1998:
 - \$99,766 to the Georgetown Project, Georgetown
 - \$100,000 to the Longview Drug Task Force, Longview
 - \$100,000 to San Antonio Fighting Back, United Way of San Antonio and Bexar County, San Antonio
 - \$99,382 to Tarrant County Challenge, Inc., Fort Worth
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed¹⁰

Twenty-five sites in Texas have been officially recognized as Weed and Seed sites, including: Aldine, Charlton-Pollard, Corpus Christi-Site 1 North, Corpus Christi-Site 2 West, Dalworth, East San Antonio, Ferguson Road Initiative-Dallas, Galverston, Greater Fifth Area, Gulfon, Laredo, Near Northside, Near Southeast, New West San Antonio, North Richmond, Northeast Austin, Old East Dallas, Port Arthur, South Dallas/Fairpark, Southmost, Texarkana, Vernon, Vine Terrace, Westside, and Wichita Falls.
- FY 2001/2002 SAMHSA Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotment Summary for Texas:¹¹
 - Formula Funding: \$167,277,129
 - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant: \$132,649,226
 - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant: \$30,366,121
 - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness: \$2,433,000
 - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant: \$1,828,782
 - Discretionary Funding: \$18,722,997
 - Mental Health: \$5,979,397
 - Substance Prevention: \$4,053,968
 - Substance Abuse Treatment: \$8,689,632
 - Total Mental Health Funds: \$40,607,300
 - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$145,392,826
 - Total Funds for Texas: \$186,000,126
- FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Texas: \$32,275,953¹²
- FY 1996-2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Texas:
 - FY 1996: \$2,541,297¹³
 - FY 1997: \$2,756,692¹⁴
 - FY 1998: \$5,939,453¹⁵
 - FY 1999: \$5,798,938¹⁶
 - FY 2000: \$5,696,119¹⁷
 - FY 2001: \$6,173,359¹⁸
 - FY 2002: \$6,821,936¹⁹
 - FY 2003: \$5,996,212²⁰

- FY 2002 Community Oriented Policing Services Methamphetamine Grant amounts received in Texas:²¹
 - \$222,222 to the Grayson County Sheriff's Office
 - \$222,222 to the Metro Narcotic Intelligence/Coordination Unit
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Low Income Housing Drug Elimination Grant amounts received in Texas:²²
 - \$125,000 to Marshall Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Plymouth Village Trust Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Cunningham Manor Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Prince Hall Manor Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Grove Village Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Pilgrim Valley Manor
 - \$125,000 to Cleme Manor Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Manor McKinney House Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Bavarian Manor Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Prince Hall Village Apartments
 - \$125,000 to Liberty Arms Apartments
- FY 2002 Drug Courts Grant Program amount awarded to Texas:²³
 - \$299,927 to the Tarrant County Juvenile Services for drug court enhancement
 - \$499,938 to the Fort Bend County Community Supervision and Corrections Department for drug court implementation

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- During 1999, there were 82,809 arrests for driving under the influence in Texas.²⁴ This number increased to 95,454 during 2000.²⁵ During 2001, there were 90,617 arrests for driving under the influence in Texas.²⁶

Number of Arrests, Selected Offenses, Texas, 1999-2001

Offense	1999	2000	2001
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	773	774	792
Forcible rape	2,185	2,193	2,174
Robbery	5,714	6,073	6,695
Aggravated assault	20,341	21,584	21,400
Burglary	16,619	16,947	17,945
Larceny-theft	80,852	85,555	84,339
Motor vehicle theft	8,535	8,893	9,218
Arson	799	773	809
Driving under the influence	82,809	95,454	90,617
Liquor laws	29,604	29,743	30,114
Drunkenness	146,414	149,705	140,049

- During 2000, there were 105,657 arrests for drug abuse violations in Texas. This number decreased to 103,922 during 2001.²⁷

Number of Drug Arrests, by Drug Type, Texas, 2000-2001

Drug Offense Type	2000	2001
Sale/manufacturing	10,507	10,034
Opium or cocaine	4,700	4,062
Marijuana	1,868	1,818
Synthetic narcotics	3,418	3,539
Other	521	615
Possession	95,150	93,888
Opium or cocaine	28,787	26,384
Marijuana	55,002	53,879
Synthetic narcotics	3,817	4,508
Other	7,544	9,117
Drug abuse total	105,657	103,922

Drugs

- Cocaine

Local law enforcement consider cocaine and crack cocaine use the number one drug problem in the State.²⁸ DEA reports crack cocaine is readily available. A rock of crack costs between \$10-\$100, with \$10 being the most common price.²⁹
- Heroin

Mexican black tar (MBT) heroin remains the primary heroin threat in North Texas and is readily available.³⁰ According to DEA, heroin is becoming more available and heroin from Mexico is increasing in purity. The decline in availability during 2000 was caused by a drought in Mexico during 1999-2000. Depending on the location, black tar heroin sells on the street for \$10-\$20 a capsule, \$50-\$350 per gram, \$500-\$4,500 per ounce, and \$35,000-\$60,000 per kilogram. Mexican brown heroin, which is black tar that has been cut with lactose, manitol, baby laxative, coffee creamer, benedryl, vitamin B, or another substance and then turned into a powder, costs \$10 per cap, \$110-\$300 per gram, and \$700-\$3,000 per ounce.³¹
- Marijuana

Marijuana is readily available and is considered the most widely used illegal drug throughout Texas.³²
- Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is considered to be very available in northern parts of Texas and availability of Mexican and locally produced methamphetamine is increasingly available in the Houston area.³³ Mexican methamphetamine sells for \$5,800-\$9,000 a pound and \$400 an ounce.³⁴
- Club Drugs

Club drugs are considered to be readily available in the northern parts of Texas, and ecstasy is the most frequently abused. The number and frequency of raves throughout North Texas has increased. Other dangerous drugs, such as Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, LSD, and PCP are readily available throughout the Houston area.³⁵
- Diverted Pharmaceuticals³⁶

OxyContin abuse is increasing in Texas. Most illegal prescriptions for OxyContin are provided by pain management doctors.

- During 2000, nearly 40% of Texas adults (age 18 and older) reported using an illegal drug at least once in their life.³⁷

Percent of Adults Reporting Drug Use, Texas, 2000

Drug Type	Lifetime use	Past year use
Any illicit drug	39.6%	9.4%
Marijuana	21.6	5.4
Cocaine	36.7	7.0
Crack cocaine	11.7	1.9
Uppers	12.4	1.9
Downers	6.9	1.8
Heroin	1.2	0.1
Other opiates	4.4	1.6
Psychedelics	11.7	1.8
Inhalants	4.0	0.4

- Slightly more than 3% of Texas adults reported using MDMA (ecstasy) at least once during their lifetime.³⁸

Percent of Adults Reporting “Club Drug” Use, Texas, 2000

Drug Type	Lifetime use	Past year use
MDMA (ecstasy)	3.1%	1.0%
GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate)	0.4	0.1
Ketamine	0.3	0.1
Rohypnol	0.8	0.1
Herbal Ecstasy	0.4	0.1
LSD	8.8	0.9
PCP	0.9	0.1
Codeine	2.3	0.7
Hydrocodone	0.7	0.4

Juveniles

- Findings from a 2002 survey of Texas elementary school students indicate that 6.2% of 6th graders reported using marijuana at least once during their life.³⁹

Percent of Elementary School Students Reporting Drug Use, Texas, 2002

	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	1.0%	2.1%	6.2%	3.2%
Past year marijuana use	0.6	1.4	4.5	2.2
Lifetime inhalant use	10.7	9.7	15.0	11.8
Past year inhalant use	7.3	6.4	10.7	8.2

- During 2002, approximately 33.6% of all secondary students (grades 7-12) reported using an illicit drug at some point in their lives in Texas.⁴⁰

Percent of Secondary School Students Reporting Drug Use, Texas, 2002

Drug Type	Lifetime use	Past month use
Any illicit drug	33.6%	16.0%
Inhalants	18.0	6.8
Marijuana	32.3	14.4
Cocaine/crack	8.7	3.2
Hallucinogens	4.5	1.2
Uppers	7.3	3.3
Downers	7.1	3.4
Rohypnol	4.9	1.8
Steroids	2.3	0.7
Ecstasy	8.6	3.1
Heroin	1.7	0.5

- During 1999, there were 1,223 juvenile arrests for driving under the influence in Texas.⁴¹ This number increased to 1,434 during 2000.⁴² During 2001, there were 1,463 juvenile arrests for driving under the influence in Texas.⁴³

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Selected Offenses, Texas, 1999-2001

Offense	1999	2000	2001
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	108	87	67
Forcible rape	393	394	398
Robbery	1,384	1,439	1,442
Aggravated assault	3,349	3,465	3,266
Burglary	6,599	6,658	6,655
Larceny-theft	27,478	28,978	27,026
Motor vehicle theft	3,056	2,833	2,858
Arson	358	366	387
Driving under the influence	1,223	1,434	1,463
Liquor laws	6,485	6,643	6,755
Drunkenness	4,427	5,233	4,676

- Approximately 58% of Texas Youth Commission youths reported that drugs were somehow involved in crimes they had committed in the past year.⁴⁴
- During 2000, there were 9,011 juvenile drug arrests in Texas. This number increased to 9,650 during 2001.⁴⁵

Number of Juvenile Drug Arrests, by Drug Type, 2000-2001

Drug Offense Type	2000	2001
Sale/Manufacturing	589	590
Opium or cocaine	129	109
Marijuana	297	265
Synthetic narcotics	114	124
Other	49	92
Possession	8,422	9,060
Opium or cocaine	882	808
Marijuana	6,660	7,063
Synthetic narcotics	258	307
Other	622	882
Drug Abuse Total	9,011	9,650

Enforcement

- As of October 2001, there were 75,359 law enforcement employees working in Texas (47,024 officers and 28,335 civilians).⁴⁶

Trafficking and Seizures

- During 2002, more than 53,000 cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated in Texas under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.⁴⁷

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Texas, 2002

<u>Outdoor Operations</u>		<u>Indoor Operations</u>		Total
Plots	Cultivated	Grows	Plants	Cultivated
Eradicating	Eradicating	Seized	Eradicating	Plants
Eradicating	Eradicating	Seized	Eradicating	Eradicating
586	32,712	143	20,463	53,175

- During 2002, Federal agencies seized 5,327 kilograms in Texas.⁴⁸

Federal Drug Seizures, Texas, 2002

Drug Type	Amount Seized (kgs.)
Cocaine	5,327
Heroin	49.6
Methamphetamine	131.3
Marijuana	136.87

- The majority of the crack cocaine available in Texas originates from the powder cocaine supplied by Mexican drug trafficking organizations that is then converted to crack cocaine by local crack distributors. Ethnic gangs are the primary distributors of crack cocaine in urban areas. There is a high level of violence associated with crack cocaine traffickers.⁴⁹
- Black tar heroin in Texas is supplied from sources in the Mexican States of Durango and Chihuahua. Heroin is most usually smuggled in secret compartments of private

vehicles as well as concealed on persons. In the past, heroin was usually carried across the border by couriers, although lately heroin distributors cross the border with their supply.⁵⁰

- Mexican manufactured methamphetamine is transported to Texas with passengers and commercial vehicles. Small clandestine labs have been found in rural and urban areas of Texas. These labs produce small amounts of extremely high quality methamphetamine.⁵¹
- The diversion of prescription drugs continues to be a significant enforcement issue in Texas. Drug smuggling from Mexico, where these drugs can be sold over the counter, contributes to the illegal distribution of prescription medications.⁵²
- Marijuana in this area is primarily imported from the Texas/Mexico border via privately owned vehicles and commercial trucks. Large quantities of marijuana are routinely seized by all levels of law enforcement during highway interdiction stops in the North Texas area.⁵³

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵⁴
As of May 2003, there were 15 drug courts in Texas that were operating or being planned. Six drug courts were operating for over 2 years, 6 drug courts had been recently implemented, and 3 drug courts were being planned.
- During FY 2001, 47% of Federally sentenced defendants in Texas had committed a drug offense. Most of these drug offenses involved marijuana.⁵⁵

Federally Sentenced Drug Offenders, Texas, FY 2001

Drug Involved	Number	Percentage
Powder cocaine	731	16%
Crack cocaine	428	9.4
Heroin	98	2.1
Marijuana	2,907	63.7
Methamphetamine	326	7.1
Other	77	1.7

Corrections

- As of June 30, 2002, there were 158,131 prisoners in Texas under State or Federal correctional authorities.⁵⁶
- As of December 31, 2001, there were 443,684 adults on probation and 107,688 adults on parole in Texas.⁵⁷
- Between 2000-2001, approximately 91% of youths entering Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facilities had used an illicit drug at least once in their lives.⁵⁸

Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use Among Youths Entering TYC, 2000-2001

Drug Type	Ever Used	Past Year	Past Month
Any illicit drug	91.2%	83.9%	28.7%
Marijuana	89.8	79.9	24.1
Powder cocaine	48.2	40.5	8.6
Crack cocaine	17.8	14.1	2.4
Heroin	9.4	7.1	1.5
Other opiates	29.5	25.5	6.3
Psychedelics	37.0	29.8	6.5
Inhalants	30.5	16.3	2.2
Alcohol	88.1	78.3	20.5

Consequences of Use

- According to Texas Poison Control Center during the first three quarters of 2002, there were:⁵⁹
 - 1,049 cases of cocaine abuse or misuse;
 - 184 confirmed exposures to heroin;
 - 419 cases of marijuana abuse or misuse;
 - 219 cases of methamphetamine, amphetamine, or speed abuse/misuse;
 - 22 cases of ketamine abuse or misuse; and
 - 71 confirmed exposures to rohypnol.

Treatment

- During 2001, there were 32,594 total treatment admissions in Texas.⁶⁰ This number increased during 2002 to 35,150.⁶¹

Treatment Admissions, by Drug Type, Texas, 2001-2002

Drug Type	2001		2002	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Alcohol only	5,006	15.4%	5,106	14.5%
Alcohol w/ secondary drug	5,394	16.5	5,665	16.1
Cocaine (smoked)	5,660	17.4	6,125	17.4
Cocaine (other route)	2,654	8.1	2,921	8.3
Marijuana	6,274	19.2	6,798	19.3
Heroin	3,637	11.2	4,012	11.4
Other opiate	1,100	3.4	1,294	3.7
PCP	96	0.3	115	0.3
Hallucinogens	135	0.4	153	0.4
Amphetamines	1,945	6.0	2,312	6.6
Other stimulants	14	0.0	9	0.0
Tranquilizers	172	0.5	113	0.3
Sedatives	307	0.9	306	0.9
Inhalants	120	0.4	116	0.3
Other/Unknown	80	0.2	105	0.3
Total	32,594	100.0	35,150	100.0

Sources

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- ² Texas Governor's Web site: <http://www.governor.state.tx.us/>
- ³ Texas Lt. Governor's Web site: <http://www.senate.state.tx.us/75r/ltgov/ltgov.htm>
- ⁴ Texas Attorney General's Web site: <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/index.shtml>
- ⁵ Texas Secretary of State's Web site: <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/>
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http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm?State=TX
- ⁷ U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.php>
- ⁸ ONDCP Web site, HIDTA section: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/enforce/hidta.html>
- ⁹ Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, Texas grantees:
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- ¹⁰ Executive Office of Weed and Seed Data Center, Texas:
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- ⁵¹ Ibid.
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This State Profile was prepared by the ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is funded by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and is a component of the [National Criminal Justice Reference Service](#). For further information concerning the contents of this profile or other drug policy issues contact:

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